Title	New Species of Dictyophoridae (Hom.) from Formosa
Author(s)	MATSUMURA, Shonen
Citation	INSECTA MATSUMURANA, 15(4): 162-163
Issue Date	1941-12
Doc URL	http://hdl.handle.net/2115/9478
Right	
Туре	bulletin
Additional Information	



schwärzlich. Hinterleib bräunlichgelb, das 2.-6. Segment am Endrand glatt und schwarz, das 7. des Weibchens ganz schwarz, aber beim Männchen dunkelbraun. Körperlänge: 9 10 mm; 8 8-9 mm.

Fundort: Tokyo (Shakujii), VII, 1940; ges. von M. KATO. Holotypus: \diamondsuit ; Allotopotypus: \diamondsuit ; Paratopotypen: $2 \heartsuit \heartsuit$, $19 \diamondsuit \diamondsuit$.

Die Art steht der *Tromatobia oculatoria* sehr nahe, die in Europa als Parasit von *Zilla*-, *Epeira*- und *Cyrtophora*-Arten bekannt geworden ist, unterscheidet sich aber von ihr durch die Färbung von Beinen, Thorax und Hinterleib.

Hier spreche ich meinen besten Dank Herrn M. Kato, der mir das interessante Material übersandt hat, aus.

NEW SPECIES OF *DICTYOPHORIDAE* (HOM.) FROM FORMOSA

 $\mathbf{B}\mathbf{y}$

SHONEN MATSUMURA

(松 村 松 年)

Dictyophora kotoshonis n. sp.

Closely allied to *D. nekkana* MATS. from Manchoukuo, but differs from the latter in the following points:—

ô. The cephalic process shorter, between the eyes longitudinally excavated instead somewhat elevated; no longitudinal central keel at both ends. Frons with 2 reddish orange longitudinal stripes, the keels being not green. Pronotum and scutellum with the keels very faintly green. Tegmina shorter, the terminal cells much smaller, the stigma scarcely pigmented, with 3 oblique veins, the cell-meshes more numerous and smaller in size, the veins being robuster. The genital plates somewhat longer than the last ventral segment, at the apical half infuscated; anal style at the apex not infuscated

Length-12 mm., including the cephalic process and the tegmina.

Hab — Formosa; one male specimen was collected at Kotosho (22. IV, 1939) by S. HIRAYAMA.

[[]Ins. Mats., Vol. XV, No. 4, Dec., 1941]

Dictyophora katoi n. n.

Dictyophora longirostris Kato, Entom. World, Tokyo, I, no. 5, p. 460, Pl. 14, flg. 8 (1933) (nec Walker, 1851).

Although the author has not yet seen the type-specimen, this species may belong perhaps to *Saigona* Mats., which is easily distinguished from Dictyophora GERM. in having an apical spine on the anterior femur. At any rate as *D. longirostris* is preoccupied by WALKER (List Homop. Ins. British Museum, Vol. II, p. 323, 1851) the author proposes to give the new name, *D. katoi*, for this species.

Saigona taiwanella n. sp.

Similar S. sinicola MATS., but differs from the latter as follows:

Q. Body darker; the granulous pale pigments of the cephalic process on the upper surface obsolete; the central longitudinal yellowish stripe in the scutellum much narrowed towards the apex. The apical cells on the tegmina nearly in the same length, while in *sinicola* Mats. the middle two much longer, having no cross-veins; stigma with 3 veins, the outer one branching from the middle. Mesosternum largely fuscous. Abdomen on the dorsum largely fuscous. Legs with all the tibial apices fuscous; the anterior femur near the femoral spine near the apex much lower. The genital organ resembles that of *sinicola* Mats. except being darker.

Length-16 mm. including the cephalic process and the tegmina.

Hab.—Formosa; one female specimen was collected at Kayahara (Taichu) by S. HIRAYAMA.